

HAWKS OF BAD CHARACTER

Edward B. Clark tells about those birds of prey in America whose bad habits outweigh the good points. Sharp-shinned and cooper hawks are the worst culprits. Look out for them.



IT IS an easy task, but not altogether a congenial one, to write about the hawks of America in whose lives the evil outweighs the good. When one sets down black marks against a bird's character he invites death for the bird, and this is not a pleasant thing to do for one who believes that the interest which a bird of evil disposition adds to the general scheme of life ought to be sufficient to save the species from extermination, even if it dearly loves a chicken for dinner and a song bird for breakfast.

The Cooper hawk, called by the scientists *Accipiter cooperii*, is just as much of a villain, if you want to look at him that way, as is his brother *Accipiter*, surnamed *velox*. This bird is just as daring as the sharp-shinned, and being somewhat larger is able to attack successfully larger prey. Dr. A. K. Fisher, the foremost American authority on the birds of prey, has this to say about the freebooter under discussion:

"Cooper's hawk, which resembles the sharp-shinned hawk closely in everything except size, is less northern in its distribution. . . . The food of this hawk, like that of its smaller congener, consists almost entirely of wild birds and poultry, though from its superior size and strength it is able to cope successfully with much larger birds, and hence is much more to be dreaded. . . . The flight of this species is very rapid, irregular, and usually is carried at no great height from the ground, in all these particulars closely resembling that of the sharp-shinned hawk."

One of the most destructive of the American birds of prey is the goshawk, otherwise *Accipiter atricapillus*. The goshawk is a big bird, something more than a foot and a half in length, and seemingly it has the strength of—well we won't say ten, but two. Its nesting place is either in the mountains or way up in the northern regions. It preys on game birds and rabbits in the summer season and in the winter it comes southward from its summer home to take its pick of the fat poultry of the land. The goshawk is a daring and a hardy bird. It typifies the wild life of mountain and plain, and as such it seemingly might be allowed to keep its place in nature's plan, but sentiment usually is allowed to count for little when the loss of a prize rooster or hen is in the other side of the balance.

Now we get away from the accipiters and get into the *Genus Falco*. The duck hawk, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, is a true falcon. Florence Merriam Bailey, in her "Bird Book of Birds of the Western United States," says that the duck hawk ranks next to the goshawk as a fierce bird of prey. According to my way of looking at it, bad as the bird is, any man who shoots it ought to be shot himself. The duck hawk has that high courage which ought to appeal to everybody who has red blood in him on his own account.

A new French parachute was carried on aeroplanes by aviators is forced to open by the explosion of a cartridge at the instant of its release.

CONDENSATIONS

The annual cheese production of Canada amounts to 130,000,000 pounds, of which about one-half is made in Ontario.

The United States produced 92.30 per cent of the 400,483,489 barrels of petroleum that entered the markets of the world in 1914.

The phrase "tente cordile" was first used to express the friendly relations existing between France and England in 1843.

The Mindanao Herald, a Philippine Islands paper, bewails the departure from Zamboanga of United States naval vessels, not because of any fear of hostile invasion, but because the "jackets" baseball team is missed as an opponent for the local nine; so, perhaps Americanization isn't progressing so slowly as some would have us believe.

A typesetting machine for Oriental languages has been devised, but the keyboard is so extensive that the operator must be provided with a sliding seat by which he moves up and down in front of the machine.

Shortons on one of the crowded corners of the city of Chicago. A trolley car was thundering along at the moment the sharp-shinned hawk made its descent. It missed its prey, much to its disappointment, for I don't like English sparrows, and I have a sneaking admiration for the bold bird which dares to make a try for its breakfast no matter what perils impend.

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The duck hawk flies as swift and as straight as the proverbial arrow. No poultry raiser has any grudge against this falcon, for it disdains tame and humble quarry and lives like an epicure almost wholly on game. The duck hawk will strike down in mid air a bird of twice its weight, and it will overtake the swiftest winged duck that flies. He is a pirate and everything else that is bad, but he lives the free and untrammelled life which nature taught him to live and so if it is necessary to kill something, go and kill nature.

There probably are no injurious hawks in the United States except those which have been named. Of course this qualified statement may be disputed, but for the most part our hawks are known to be largely beneficial and concerning those about which there is some doubt the balance of good and evil seems to be just about even. The hawks that have been named and in part described are, as one might say, the worst of the bunch.

BEING WELL IS AN ASSET

Physical Health Is Beginning to Be Recognized at Its Real Value to the Community.

"Health insurance legislation will be introduced here very shortly if America as a progressive democracy is going to compete successfully in the world's markets and at the same time conserve the stamina of her workers."

This opinion was expressed by Felix M. Warburg of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and company, brother of Paul M. Warburg of the federal reserve board. He was referring especially to the health insurance bill brought out by the American association for labor legislation this year. Mr. Warburg explains his interest in health insurance by his first-hand acquaintance with its workings in Germany.

"I lived in Germany at the time the law for health insurance was passed and put into operation and the effect from what I have been told has been excellent," he said. "It is only by means of a system of universal health insurance that the service of advanced medical science can be brought to the care of the workers as a whole, while at the same time the payment of joint contributions brings economic pressure to bear on the state, the employers and the worker himself to prevent disease. In other words, under health insurance all parties concerned are made to feel the cash value of good health."

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BRICK BUNGALOW OF NEAT DESIGN

As Attractive as When Made of Wood, and Less Expensive in Long Run.

ODD PORCH ROOF SUPPORT

Peculiar Method Adds Note of Distinction to the Front—Living Room Designed to Be Pleasant Both Day and Evening.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1277 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

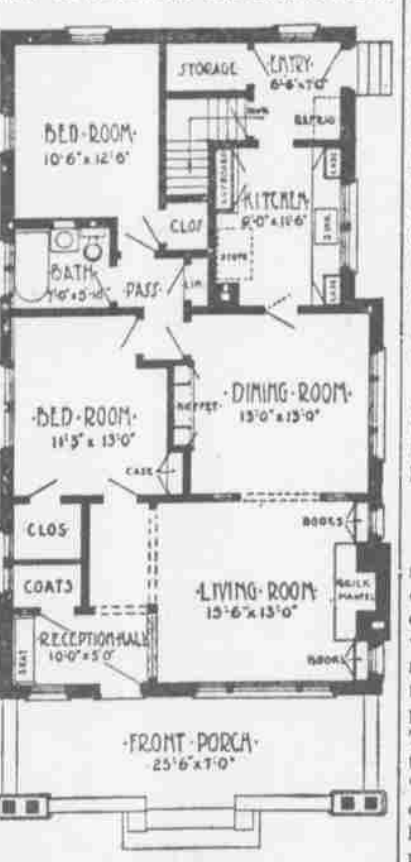
The value of brick as a building material has been established and, during recent years, a great deal has been done to promote the possibilities of beauty in this type of construction. Decorative brick of many tints blended together to produce a pleasing effect when used in the construction of the proper kind of a house may now be obtained in almost any brickyard. The various color schemes used are greatly aided by the effect produced in roughening the surface of the brick. A very soft-appearing finish may be obtained, the old, monotonous, flat colored walls of the earlier brick houses being no longer a necessity in brick construction.

The original bungalow idea seemed to imply the use of some form of distinctive wooden siding, but this idea has long since passed out of existence and the modern bungalow is just as attractive with a permanent type of construction and a great deal less expensive in the long run. In fact,



Pretty Five-Room Bungalow of Brick.

there are a great many bungalow designs which would entirely lose their charm if not dressed in an exterior finish of brickwork. Further than the pleasing appearance which is obtained when the house is just finished, the fact that this appearance will remain a permanent part of the house for an indefinitely long time with very little attention being paid to it is an assurance which means a great deal to its owner. This is one of the greatest recommendations which brick used for house construction can find. When once properly laid a brick wall is a finished and permanent structure in itself, without anything being added to it. The owner of a little bungalow built of brick does not have to think



Floor Plan.

about upkeep cost because it is too small an item to require planning. A coat of paint over the little wooden surface which is necessary for window frames, door frames and roof construction in all that is necessary to keep the house in excellent condition for a year. The many advantages of brick or other such permanent materials are responsible for the fact that nearly all people who build more than one house in the course of their lives, never go back to any less permanent material when once they have tried the long-lived construction.

A five-room bungalow which has many distinctive features in addition to its permanency is illustrated here. The white trim of the woodwork furnished a good contrast to the brick and its maintenance will require the expenditure of very little money and energy. The peculiar method of porch roof support adds a note of distinction to the front of the house which is carried out to greater degree by the exceptional expense of wall taken up by windows. The porch has a low rail around it except at the corners,

where solid brick columns run higher up to receive the wooden columns and braces of the roof support. The concrete floor of the porch is drained through two unique little arched openings on either side of the steps. The broad expanse of roof is broken by a low dormer placed in the center with three paneled windows running nearly across the front of it.

The arrangement of rooms is very convenient and a great many special devices are employed to make the home as cozy and inviting as possible. A very useful little reception hall is entered from the front porch. This hall has a seat built into the end to the left of the door. At one end of this seat a closet is provided for wraps. A large window at the other end of the seat allows plenty of light to enter. A cased opening leads into a hallway which is really a part of the living room.

One end of the living room is taken up across its entire length by a massive brick fireplace and mantel on either side of which is a built-in bookcase set beneath a small window. The front wall of the living room is practically all given up to the large window which is large enough to permit the use of some carefully selected furniture which will harmonize with the fireplace and other architectural details of the room. With proper wall finish and furniture the living room should be very pleasant both during the day and throughout the evening. Living rooms are quite often especially attractive at night with a fireplace grate covered with glowing coals, but during the day the pleasing effect is lost because of insufficient light or light directed into the wrong part of the room. The living room of this little brick bungalow is sure to be inviting at all times.

A colonnade and cased opening is built between the living room and the dining room. The latter is a pleasant square room fitted with a buffet set into a nook in the center wall of the building. A swinging door leads to the kitchen, which is a special feature of this house. The outside wall of the kitchen has a bench built along its entire length with the sink placed directly below the two windows. Two cases are set into the corners at either end of this bench. Across the room



Pretty Five-Room Bungalow of Brick.

is the cupboard in one corner and the stove in the other. This kitchen is so well arranged that no pantry is necessary. The refrigerator is placed in the rear entry where it is easily led, being only a step from the rear door. A storage room is provided which is entered from the rear entry. Stairs into the basement also lead from this room.

The other side of the house contains two bedrooms with a bath between them. Each bedroom has a large closet and is lighted with two windows. In the passage between the bedrooms is a linen closet. The bathroom is entered from this passage. The bath is fitted out in accordance with modern practice.

A large storage space is furnished in the attic which is lighted through narrow paneled windows. The basement may also be used to advantage in furnishing a place for the various articles which accumulate in every house. The usual handy arrangement of basement rooms is furnished, supplying accommodations for the laundry, furnace, coal storage and vegetable storage. By the use of proper precautions in the construction of the walls and floor, the basement may be made dry, increasing its usefulness materially.

MEANING OF "INTERRED."

Merchant ships are never, strictly speaking, interned, which is a technical word of special meaning, and is only applicable to the status of a war vessel of a belligerent which enters a neutral port and does not depart therefrom within the time fixed for its departure by the neutral government. The press, during this war, has used the word, however, to describe the "taking of refuge" by German merchant ships in American ports, which has produced some confusion in the popular mind. One great distinction is that an "interned" warship cannot depart from the port where "interned" until the end of the war, whereas a merchant ship which is "taken refuge" in any port can leave that port at any time on taking out the customary clearance papers. Naturally the German merchant ships now in our ports will not leave them, because of the great danger of capture once outside the three-mile limit.—New York Mail.

FORCE OF HABIT.

"How rapidly that member of the militia is going up in his command." "Yes; he was a blacksmith before he joined, so that may account for the way he is forging ahead."

PARADOXICAL PLIGHT.

"What do you think those striking bakers are declaring?" "What?" "That they'll want bread before they'll knead it."

Japan obtains more than 2,000,000-horse power from its streams by nearly 400 hydro-electric plants.

TO AVOID A DULL LIFE

Boy Who Thought He Could Even Commit Murder for Excitement.

I used to think when I was a boy that we all had been born at about the least interesting period in the annals of man. Clarence Day, Jr., writes in Metropolitan. "If I had foreseen the war I might have felt less depressed. I suppose; but so far as I could then see, things were going to be dull all our lives. According to the history books this earth had been a good fierce exciting place to live in the past. But it was my luck to land here, I thought, in its stupidest epoch. If there were headlines in the papers, it was only about the tariff, or some old excursion steamer sinking, or a shake-up in the police.

It was the same way in our household. Things were dull to a degree. We boys had good times on our games—but nothing ever happened. There wasn't even a burglar or a shooting affray in the parlor, or a private detective across the street, watching our door. I used to think that if one of the family would only die that would be something.

I had an uncle, a stout, kindly man, who used to have me sit on his knee, and give me a nickel, and ask me what books I was reading. He and I liked each other. And I would stare earnestly at him, feeling glad of the nickel, and thinking it would be nice if I might find him foully murdered, on a Saturday, say. There was no school on Saturday, so I could have the whole day to ferret out the assassin in. And we'd have had some excitement.

HOW GAS JET ORIGINATED

Emergency Use of Woman's Thimble Gives an Inventor the Idea.

A woman's thimble is said to have been the means of suggesting the first gas burner. William Murdoch, the inventor, first burned the gas simply as a flame from the end of a pipe. One day in an emergency he wished to stop the illumination. Hurriedly looking around for something, Murdoch seized his wife's thimble and thrust it over the light, which was immediately extinguished.

There was a strong odor of gas, however, says the Popular Science Monthly, and the experimenter applied a light to the thimble, discovering that it was full of holes, through which tiny jets of flame appeared. The importance of the result was that the illumination from those two or three tiny jets was much brighter than had been given by the great flame from the end of the pipe. Acting on the principle which this chance discovery revealed, he constructed what was known as the Cockspur burner.

HOW MINES ARE LAID AND FIRED.

On one deck of a vessel are several narrow tracks supporting the mines, each of which is mounted on wheels. Each mine is in turn rolled to the stern and by means of special launching tracks is dropped into the sea without tilting. One mine of this character is made up of three parts—a spherical floating chamber containing the explosives, etc.; an anchor chamber which is connected with the former by a cable and a weighted sounding line. The length of the latter is equal to the depth at which the mine is to float. When the end of the sounding line strikes bottom the lessening of its pull throws a pawl which prevents the drum in the anchor chamber from paying out more cable to the sphere. Consequently the latter is drawn under water to a depth equal to the length of the sounding line, as the anchor chamber settles to the bottom.—Popular Mechanics.

BLISSFUL DEPRIVITY.

In a border southern town lives an elderly negro carpenter, who is locally distinguished for two things—his use of large words and his abiding fear of his wife, who is big, impressive and domineering. In this town a trio of young professional men keep bachelor quarters together.

"Boss," inquired the old man, in the midst of his work, "does you white gent'lmen live heah in total depravity of de feminine sex?"

"We do," was the answer. From the bottom of his henpecked soul the old darky fetched up a long, deep sincere sigh.

"Well, suh," he said, "ef I wuz ez you is, I should suttl'ly remain so."—Saturday Evening Post.

DILEMMA.

"What's the trouble?" asked the friend. "You seem to have something on your mind."

"I have," replied the conscientious citizen. "I'm trying to figure out a proper course of action. If I neglect to apply for enlistment my wife will say I don't love my country. And if I display a willingness to leave home and march away to the wars, she'll say I don't love her."

INCREDULITY.

"Don't you know it's wrong to believe in ghosts?"

"I don't believe in 'em," replied Erastus Pinky. "Why, suh, I wouldn't trust a ghost as far as I could see 'im."

HOT MENU.

"Is that Mexican general a fire-eater?"

"Mighty close to it. I've seen him devour chile con carne with great relish."

WHEN THEY'RE ABSENT.

We are against betting on the sublime moral principle that of all the darn guessers who tell you what a fool bet you made, not one ever comes around when you have won to say what a chump he was.—Milwaukee Journal.

"CUISINE" QUAL.

"Where is the best place for quail?" Nimrod asks us, and in the absence of the sporting editor we venture to reply, "On toast."—Browning's Magazine.

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PATENTS

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A Woman's Way.

Cornelius Vanderbilt said, in a recent argument on preparedness: "They who would rely on a voluntary militia, instead of on a conscript army, know as little about real preparedness as a woman about tobacco."

"Why," said she, "it's all nonsense to say a woman can't buy her husband's cigars. As for me, I never have the least difficulty."

"No? What's your system?" she was asked.

"I just take along a simple stump," she said, "and there's never the least trouble about matching the shade!"—Washington Star.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost sells itself. Like an endless chain system of rollers is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless numbers who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the ure acid which causes rheumatism.

Do not suffer. Get a bottle of Swamp-Root from any druggist now. Start treatment today.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

LOBELIA USED AS A DRUG

American Indians Gathered Plant for Their Chests—Called "Indian Tobacco."

American Indians found one plant growing in damp woods, handsome in spikes of pale blue flowers, which they used as medicine. When the white man came the same plant won the favor both of the apothecary and the gardener, but the gardener has paid more attention to its cultivation than has the apothecary. Hence we know it more as a flower than as a drug. It is the lobelia, named for Matthias Lobel, a Flemish physician and botanist, says the Philadelphia North American.

The medicinal substance in the plant is called lobelin, an alkaloid, although the Indians probably didn't know it. The common use of the plant among the aborigines led the early settlers to call it "Indian tobacco."

When it is cultivated for commerce the seeds are scattered on the surface of the ground late in fall or early in spring. They germinate early in spring and send down roots.

When the flowers are blooming the plants are cut and dried in the shade. An acre of good soil will yield 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of herbs.

Method in His Madness.

The Pedestrian—What a horrible whine you have in asking for assistance. You ought to have your voice cultivated.

The Hobo—Dat's wot I wants de money fer, boss. I'm tinkin uv havin' me voice irrigated.

Biting.

Geraldine—I hate to think of my thirtieth birthday.

Gerald—Let's not bring up the past.



Everybody needs it—stored for emergency in a well-developed, well-preserved, well-nourished body and brain.

Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

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